

# LABOR CLARION

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## Must Clean House Within Sixty Days, Press Is Informed

By B. C. CLARKE  
Staff Writer I. L. N. S.

Freedom of the press has no relation to newspaper chiseling, and it requires no sanctimonious affirmation in a code of fair competition for daily newspaper publishers, said President Roosevelt in giving his approval to the daily newspaper code. He administered at the same time the most stinging rebuke to these publishers in the daily newspaper field that has been handed out to an industry coming before the N.R.A.

The President's biting sarcasm and intimation of child's play antics was his reply to the smug insistence of these publishers that a clause relating to freedom of the press must be included in the code, with the implied alternative that if the clause was rejected these publishers through their columns would "crack down" on General Johnson and the Roosevelt administration.

### Defies Implied Threat

The chief executive snapped his fingers in the face of this implied threat, warned the publishers to clean their houses within sixty days, and instructed the code authority to render a report to him on the cleanup at that time.

Approval of this code comes after six months' of wrangling and hair splitting by daily paper publishers for a "freedom of the press" clause. And this clause, which was permitted to remain in the code, was characterized by the President as "pure surplusage" with "no meaning." It was permitted to remain in the code, he said, "because it has been requested and because it could have no such legal effects as would bar its inclusion."

### Provisions of Code

This code calls for a forty-hour week in cities over 50,000 people; forty-four hours in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 people, and forty-eight hours in cities and towns under 25,000 people. A maximum eight-hour day is specified, with minimum wages of 40 cents an hour, and \$11 to \$15 a week for clerical workers, graded according to local populations. Employment of children under 16 years is prohibited except to deliver or sell newspapers in the day hours.

Question of hours and wages of workers in the news departments—reporters, artists, re-write men and sub-editors—is to be made the subject of a report to the President within sixty days. The President calls upon the government members of the code authority to give particular attention to provisions authorizing minors to deliver or sell newspapers, and calls for a report on this subject within sixty days. Manifestly the President is determined, even in the face of bludgeon blows from "the power of the press," to put an end to some of the chiseling, cheap practice, starvation wages, and cold-blooded treatment of unorganized employees, rampant from time immemorial in the daily newspaper field.

Hearings on the proposed newspaper code sev-

eral months ago were significant chiefly in the smug complacency of publishers who came with a "take it or leave it" attitude to present their code of fair competition. No kings and captains of monopolistic industry, big trusts, and company unionized shops, have marched before N.R.A. with quite such an arrogant goose-step. And that their threats of reprisal were not idle ones has been significant since in the assaults and attacks upon the whole recovery program by the McCormicks, Hearsts and other barons in the daily newspaper field.

Plainly if this code was not accepted as presented—plainly if underpaid reporters slaving for ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day, or the low pay of clerical workers were not excluded as "professional workers"—Johnson and the whole recovery program of re-employment and cessation of wage slashing would meet with an assault similar to the kaiser and his legions overrunning Belgium and reducing treaties to "scraps of paper."

Here were the mighty lords wielding the "power of the press," and filling their own pockets through practices that were being barred in every other industry and trade in the land.

The President has answered this bluff; he has "cracked down," and he indicates pretty clearly than even newspaper barons are not exempt from the laundrying process for dirty industries.

## John Clinton Elected Secretary Of Firemen and Oilers' Union

The executive board of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers has elected John Clinton of Chicago to the position of international secretary-treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert J. Tormey, who resigned because his office as president of Chicago Firemen and Oilers' Union, Local No. 7, required all of his time. Mr. Clinton has been a member of the brotherhood for more than twenty years.

## Bakers' Association Refused Injunction

Thwarted in a new attempt to escape the five-day forty-five-hour week for San Francisco bakery wagon drivers awarded by Judge Walter Perry Johnson in an arbitration award, the California Bakers' Association was refused an injunction by Judge Timothy Fitzpatrick on February 27.

The Bakers' Association claimed that because of the wording of the arbitration agreement, which said, "Shall there be a reduction of hours from forty-eight to thirty-six?" the award went out of bounds in granting a five-day forty-five-hour week.

Edwin V. Mackenzie, lawyer for the union, pointed out that employers had full opportunity for airing objections at the ten meetings of the board of arbitration. The attempted injunction, he said, was really meant to keep the men from going on strike if the award was not put into effect.

Judge T. Fitzpatrick, in dissolving the injunction order, upheld the union and the validity of the five-day week award.

## Johnson and Critics Meet in Washington To Discuss Recovery

The first of two conferences the deliberations of which are likely to have a historic significance in connection with the success or failure of the whole Recovery policies of President Roosevelt met in the Willard Hotel in Washington last Tuesday.

Several hundred persons assembled and were addressed by General Hugh S. Johnson. They had responded to an invitation to meet and make known their criticisms of the N.R.A. as a preliminary to a meeting to be held beginning March 5, at which practically the whole of American industry, labor and consumers are expected to be represented. At the conclusion of General Johnson's address the delegates split up into half a dozen sessions to dissect the N.R.A. from every angle.

Conceding weaknesses, errors and "blunders" in the N.R.A. structure, General Johnson contended "it has accomplished all that could have been expected in its first period."

From the time the recovery act was adopted last June to the recovery census last fall, he said, N.R.A. increased employment by 2,750,000 at a conservative calculation, and pay rolls by \$3,000,000,000.

While welcoming every criticism based on facts, the Recovery chief lashed out at those who he said were trying to break down N.R.A. by a concerted campaign to fool the people into thinking it was a failure.

"Well, gentlemen, it won't work," General Johnson said. "You can't get away with it. Ninety per cent of industry is under codes. All of it is under codes or agreements."

"The blue eagle has just begun to function. We are going on as we have begun. We are about to embark on a new blue eagle campaign and a new and much tighter drive for compliance."

"These meetings are the first move in a closing up of our ranks for a new forward movement by N.R.A. Chance or circumstance may stop it, but you are not going to stop it or even make it falter."

Fewer complaints than had been expected resulted from General Johnson's invitation. Upwards of 180 individuals, institutions and organizations reserved time for discussion.

One of the most significant passages in General Johnson's speech was as follows:

"The N.R.A. increase in pay rolls was \$3,000,000,000. In other words, with the cost of living stationary, N.R.A. re-employed 3,000,000 people (who were without jobs before) and added \$3,000,000,000 to the annual wherewithal of workers to live. It must be remembered, too, that all this happened during a downward cycle of production when, without N.R.A. we would probably have had a fresh deluge of unemployment."



## Carpenters of State Express Confidence In Administration

The California State Council of Carpenters, meeting in annual convention at Merced on Saturday and Sunday last, February 24 and 25, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, Less than one year ago our country was on the verge of a nation-wide panic due to the failure of our governmental institutions to properly function; and

"Whereas, At that time over one-half of our banks had closed their doors, thousands of old established commercial and industrial firms were bankrupt, warehouses were filled with unsold and unsalable merchandise, the food products of our farms rotting in the fields, fourteen million working men walking the streets, and the utter collapse of our financial, commercial and credit institutions was such a grave possibility that all classes of our citizens were deeply apprehensive for the future; and

"Whereas, Upon the inauguration of President Roosevelt he immediately brought to bear all of the resources of the federal government, his personal influence and the power and prestige of his great office to the end that confidence was restored, the long decline of economic conditions halted and a slow but steady improvement brought about; and

"Whereas, President Roosevelt, realizing, we believe, that the uncontrolled power of great financial institutions, the use of the depositors' money to finance stock-jobbing pools and the industrial feudalism of great industrial plants were largely responsible for the acute national emergency, had enacted by Congress the most comprehensive program for industrial and economic reform ever attempted in the history of our country; and

"Whereas, In this program, he, by one stroke of his pen, abolished child labor and made it forever impossible for employers to any longer live on the labor of little children, and also gave to the forgotten man a voice in the conditions of his employment; and

"Whereas, This bold and determined stand in behalf of justice and humanity has irked the bitter antagonism of the powerful interests that have for so many years been the invisible government behind the scenes in Washington; and

"Whereas, There is now being promoted an insidious campaign that seeks by innuendo and inference and through the pages of the bought press, supported by the communist element on one hand and entrenched privilege on the other, to hamper and cripple the efforts of our President; and

"Whereas, We realize that the fight is not yet won and that a long-continued depression is as devastating to the welfare and morale of our people as war itself, and requires the united support

of all if it is to be successfully fought; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Council of Carpenters, in convention assembled, with a full realization that mistakes will be made and some steps may have to be retraced, hereby pledges itself to the loyal and undivided support of our President in the fight he is making for the relief of unemployment and for the industrial and economic reform of the financial and commercial institutions of our country."

## Associate of Debs and Berger Succumbs at National Capital

J. Mahlon Barnes, veteran trade unionist and Socialist, died in Washington, D. C., from a paralytic stroke on February 22 at the age of 68.

Mr. Barnes was a member of the old Knights of Labor. A cigar maker by trade, he joined the International Cigar Makers' Union in early life. He was secretary of the Philadelphia local of that organization and one of its organizers for many years, and international delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor at every session from its organization until 1922.

In 1901 he joined with Eugene V. Debs, Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit and others to form the Socialist party. He was campaign manager for his party in 1912 when Debs was the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, and promoted the "Red Special" which took Debs on a speaking trip from coast to coast. He was also campaign manager for the Socialist party in 1912.

Mr. Barnes went from Chicago to Washington three years ago to be associated with his brother-in-law, Judson King, in the work of the National Popular Government League.

## REBUKE TO DAIRYMEN

A rebuke to a dairyman's co-operative association for reluctance to engage in collective bargaining with a union is contained in an opinion made public by the National Labor Board in the case of the Whatcom County Dairymen of Bellingham, Wash. The case came before the board from the Seattle Regional Board.

Drivers for the co-operative association had organized in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and had gone on strike. The association refused arbitration and fought the strike. Concerning the attitude of the co-operative association, the board's opinion says:

"It is unseemly for the association to resent the exercise by its employees of the right of self-organization which the association itself enjoys under sanction of the law. Individual bargaining is fair only where equality of economic power prevails."

Something very like an N.R.A. code authority has been proposed to improve the steel industry in Great Britain.

## Cloakmakers' Union Meets With Success

A contract calling for the closed shop in the ladies' garment industry in this city has been signed between Cloakmakers' Local No. 8, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Associated Cloak and Suit Manufacturers of San Francisco.

All but three members of the association signed the contract, and the union was forced to call strikes in these three small shops, according to Samuel S. White, manager of the union. One of the employers soon affixed his name to the agreement, while the strike continues at the Expert Suit and Cloak Company, 942 Market street, and Spielers' Apparel Manufacturing Company, 32 Battery street.

Since the signing of the agreement the union has proceeded to unionize 100 per cent several shops in the city where few or no union members worked.

The contract also provides for arbitration of all disputes between employer and workers and equal division of work between cloakmakers during the slack season. A joint committee is set up to make a study of problems peculiar to the local industry. This committee is authorized to study an unemployment insurance fund for the industry in the bay area.

The union is signing contracts with non-members of the association, and expects to have the entire industry under contractual relations in the immediate future.

Because of the growth of the union it has been necessary to move to new headquarters at 767 Market street.

## President Roosevelt Opposes Railroads' Pay Cut Demands

President Roosevelt has expressed his firm opposition to the 15 per cent pay cut, involving around 900,000 railway employees, proposed by the conference committee of managers representing those who own and control the railways. On the other hand, he opposed any increase at present in the wages of railway workers.


The position of the President was made known in a letter to the railroad managers' conference committee and the Railway Labor Executives' Association, in which he urged that in the interest of the Recovery program the 10 per cent pay cut now in effect be extended for another six months.

He also emphasized the alleged slight increase in the cost of living and the alleged bad financial condition of the railroads as essential elements against any present change in wage schedules. He said:

"There has been comparatively little change in the cost of living, but prices are unsettled and I am hopeful that they will in general rise to higher levels. The traffic of the railroads is improving, but their financial condition still is impaired and their credit has not yet been restored so far as private capital is concerned.

"Under present conditions the prosecution of a bitter controversy between the railroads and their employees over wages would have a most disturbing influence, and I am further convinced that conditions are not yet sufficiently stable to permit of a wise determination of what the wages should be for the future.

"In the circumstances I venture to express the hope that the railroads and their employees may be able to agree upon an extension of the present agreement for at least six months. I am confident that such an extension would be of advantage to those directly concerned, and also to the entire country."

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## Centenary of Tolpuddle Martyrs to Be Fittingly Observed in England

London advices to the International News Service this week are to the effect that it has been definitely decided that the six memorial cottages to be erected by the British Trades Union Congress in memory of the Tolpuddle martyrs shall be built in the village of Tolpuddle itself. This decision was taken at the monthly meeting of the T. U. C. General Council.

Sir Raymond Unwin, past president of the Association of British Architects, is acting as architectural consultant, and plans are already in preparation by Edward Unwin, in consultation with his father, with the object of making the cottages a really fitting memorial to those stalwart Dorsetshire laborers whose courage and self-sacrifice are to be commemorated in Tolpuddle, August 30-September 2.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the announcement of this decision, and by the other preparations which the General Council are making to commemorate the centenary of the Dorsetshire laborers.

### The Six Men of Dorset

To the older generation of trade unionists the story of the "Six Men of Dorset," or the "Tolpuddle martyrs," is familiar, the classic story of their sufferings having been told and retold in former years as an inspiration to the millions who followed and benefited by their sacrifices in behalf of trade unionism.

From an article by Bud L. McKillips, the well-known writer on labor topics, the following brief summary is made:

The story of the "Six Men of Dorset" is the story of six martyrs to the labor movement. They were George and James Loveless, brothers; Thomas and John Stanfield, father and son, and James Brine and James Hammett, natives of Tolpuddle, a little village in Dorsetshire, England. All were farm laborers, although the two Loveless brothers and the senior Stanfield were also local preachers.

The price of food was high and wages were low—about \$1.75 a week for seven days of hard work, from sunrise to sunset. Part of this wage was paid in corn of the worst quality. Their principal food was barley bread, spread with boiled turnip butter. Only a few of them could afford to eat wheat bread once a week—on Sunday—and meat was out of the question.

A rumor that wages were to be still further reduced induced Loveless and his friends to hold a meeting at which it was decided to form a society of farm workers in an attempt to improve conditions. Landlords were thrown into a panic and did what the landholders of the Imperial Valley did recently on a similar occasion—called on the police and the courts for aid.

### Jury Bullied by Judge

On February 24, 1834—a hundred years ago last Saturday—the "Six Men of Dorset" were arrested and marched to Dorchester and thrown into jail. Their heads were shaved and they were garbed in prison clothing before even the formality of a trial.

After a long wait in prison the men were given a farcical "trial" before a Judge Williams. The jury consisted of landlords or those depending upon that class for their living. The charge was "mutiny and conspiracy," under an act for the suppression of mutiny among mariners and sailors of the British navy. None of the defendants was a mariner. In his instructions to the jury the judge said: "If you do not find these men guilty I am certain you will all forfeit the opinion of the grand jury."

They were all found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which meant that they

were destined to be transported to the penal settlements of Australia. In a simple, eloquent address to the court Loveless declared that he and his companions were guilty of nothing but "uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives and children from utter degradation and starvation."

"Not for anything you have done," declared the judge, "or as I can prove you intend to do, but as an example to others, I consider it my duty to pass sentence of seven years upon each and every one of you."

### Transported to Antipodes

There were 240 convicts on the notorious prison ship *Success* when it sailed with Loveless and his companions. Some of these were desperate characters, but many of them had been sentenced for the most trivial offenses. The sufferings of the convicts were intense, and there were brutal floggings and fiendish punishments devised for the torture of the victims.

While Loveless and his fellows were suffering in far-away Australia things commenced to happen in England. The people, incensed at the martyrdom of the six "labor agitators," were holding night meetings and demanding their release. Fifty thousand workers paraded to the home of Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, and presented a petition bearing 266,600 signatures, demanding their pardon. The government finally was forced to grant not only pardons but free passage home to England.

### Return Home as Heroes

Nearly four years from the time the "Six Men of Dorset" were transported in chains they were returned to be greeted as heroes. All but one later

migrated to Canada. The last survivor of these died in 1902 at the age of 90. All five were buried near London, Ontario.

This, in brief, is the story of the men who for conscience' sake suffered and paved the way for the present powerful labor organizations of Great Britain, and incidentally their martyrdom had much to do with establishing the right of labor to organize for its own welfare, not only in England, but in the United States as well.

### President of Building Trades

#### Appointed on Code Authority

Following out the declared policy of appointing representatives of labor on the code authorities, charged with administration of the codes of fair competition, General Hugh S. Johnson on February 21 announced the personnel of the board to constitute the construction industry authority. It is as follows:

Michael J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, a resident of Oakland, Calif., and a plasterer by trade.

Jeremiah D. Maguire, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company, New York, and for many years active in the building industry.

George R. Dempster, machinery manufacturer, Knoxville, Tenn., a former general contractor, at one time city manager of Knoxville, and later commissioner of finance and taxation for the State of Tennessee.

### NOT THE DEATH RATTLE

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## N.R.A. Accomplishments

If it be true, as stated by General Hugh S. Johnson, that three billion dollars has been added to pay rolls while cost of living has remained stationary, and that three million people hitherto without jobs have found employment, due to the N.R.A., then the Recovery program may be said to have more than justified itself.

It is difficult for Westerners to realize that such results have been made possible through the means of codes which provide for the eight-hour day, with exceptions that really mean even longer hours, and wage scales that appear ridiculously low, as in the restaurant code, recently signed. If such marvelous improvement in conditions has been made under such codes, one may imagine the deplorable labor situation prior to the going into effect of the codes.

Johnson's determination to face his critics in a public discussion of the alleged defects of the N.R.A. and its administration must command public respect and approval. Out of that discussion should come suggestions that will make even a better showing possible.

The general conference of code authorities and code committees which is to open March 5, "to bring the industrial and labor organizations under N.R.A. as near to perfection and general satisfaction as possible with justice to all concerned," should be productive of good results. It must be realized by this time that in order to provide employment for the millions of jobless men and buying power to make possible the distribution and consumption of commodities, hours must be materially shortened and wages considerably increased. The task of General Johnson and his aides is to bring this about—by persuasion if possible, by compulsion if necessary.

## Tactics of Slave Owners

The United States Steel Corporation, according to a writer on economics and business for the Hearst press, "apparently is now going to make an effort to get closer to its work people and to bring its work people closer to it." And so he reports the appointment of a super-man formerly in the employ of the Rockefellers in Colorado, who did so well in handling the labor situation there that he was taken to New York to "straighten out" difficult labor situations in the metropolis.

All of which is preliminary to the statement that in the future employees will "throw in their lot with and follow whichever leaders are calculated to do the most for them, whether the leaders be the heads of national unions, or company unions, or of their employing corporations." The writer or newspaper that tries to mislead workers into

the belief that their interests will be taken care of by "company unions" or of "employing corporations" is no friend of the worker.

The company union and the "welfare" activities of the employing corporations are calculated on the same policy which actuated the slave-holders of the South—to provide their workers with just enough sustenance to keep them alive so that they may produce more workers to produce more commodities.

## N.R.A. and Its Critics

In a speech before the Inland Daily Press Association at Chicago on February 20, Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the N.R.A., said among other things:

"For many months the National Recovery Administration has been suffering from the accusation that it might suddenly lose its collective mind and attempt to strangle the free, united press of America, together with the Associated Press and the International News Service. No one in the administration had ever even dreamed of such a wholesale suffocation of the daily educators of the nation—although possibly now and then an individual public official may have been seized with a desire to choke, bruise, smash, maim or otherwise impede some member of the press who was exercising his constitutional freedom to pursue—and to destroy—happiness. . . .

"It is not the least of the achievements of the National Recovery Administration that we have been able to reassure the newspapers of the nation that the constitutional guarantees of the free press are not menaced—so that great editors and publishers can now sleep soundly at night and—in the informal but official language of reassurance—'stop seeing things under the bed.' . . .

"Editors should now be able to realize that the mere publication of blanket charges against the N.R.A. that it is permitting or aiding a rise in prices does not help the consumer, but definitely impedes our efforts to protect consumer interests. If we make mistakes we should be criticized; and it is a high function of the press to expose the failures or misconduct of public officials. But there is a great difference between rising prices, which mean a return to economic good health, and artificially boosted prices. This distinction has been very seldom made—and yet the success of every publisher in the United States depends upon a rise in mass purchasing power—and upon a justifiable rise in prices—against which beneficent effect of the N.R.A. he has probably been publishing a steady stream of criticism in his news and editorial columns."

## "Third Degree" Brutality

Brutality of stupid and incompetent police in applying the unspeakable "third degree" system of forcing confessions from guilty or innocent alike has long been regarded as obsolete, out-moded and inhuman, says a writer for the I. L. N. S., who continues:

"One reads with satisfaction that the United States Department of Justice has rejected the use of the 'third degree' in its war on crime. This may be taken as an indication that detection is to be made more intelligent and therefore more effective.

"Recently, also, there was begun a nation-wide campaign to abolish this practice through better police regulations and state laws. New school penologists will see in these two assaults on an ancient evil another victory in their long fight for just, humane and efficient law enforcement.

"The third degree harks back to the days of the Inquisition. As a means of getting at truth, the torture of suspected criminals is the same as the old ordeals of fire and water. It is the device of policemen too stupid or lazy to get the real facts of a crime. And, denials to the contrary, even in

this day of scientific research, the 'third degree' is being practiced widely throughout America.

"In his report to the Wickersham commission, Investigator Ernest Jerome Hopkins reported proofs of sixty-seven cases of forced confessions in appellate court records between 1920 and 1930. In the past twenty years there is not a single record of such practice in England.

"To defend the 'third degree' is to advocate lawlessness," the Wickersham commission found. "The practice of coercing confessions is a violation of constitutional rights. Many forms of the practice are crimes."

"Government can not stamp out crime by turning criminal."

As a sample of the puerile arguments used by the chief advocate of the sales tax a recent article is entitled to some sort of distinction. "It skims off the revenue painlessly instead of 'shocking' it out," is one of the gems of thought. "It is such a slight increase" in the cost of goods that "the manufacturer himself stands the tax or passes on only a part of it." Magnanimous manufacturer! It seems that unlike other taxes, it is a boon rather than a burden, because "in Canada, where the tax has been as high as 6 per cent, the cost of living actually has decreased." It might be suggested that if a 6 per cent tax decreases the cost of living a 50 per cent tax might be desirable to further decrease the cost. It is not solicitude for the millionaire publishers' welfare that urges the infliction of a sales tax, however, but fear that "unless the sales tax is levied the alternative must be more and higher special taxes and still further addition to the burden which the salaried individual and the person of moderate means must bear in the form of federal income taxes." Is it possible that the American people will be fooled by such buncombe?

Secretary of Labor Perkins, addressing the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature in behalf of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, declared that in 1930, when the depression caused a tremendous drop in adult employment, there was an increase in the number of children 14 and 15 years of age employed in several states. The N.R.A. has done splendid work in getting children out of the factories, she said, but the N.R.A. is a temporary affair. "States with good laws on child labor are handicapped because they lose industries to those states which have bad laws or none," the secretary declared.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Editor Labor Clarion:

Strikes make B. C. Forbes shudder, and he goes on: "If ever there was need for sympathetic understanding and co-operation between payers of wages and receivers of wages, it is now."

As an unemployed man, how do I view that attitude? Much has been said about our high American standard, and I believe it was President Hoover or President Coolidge who sent out a commission with reference to a living wage. And did not this commission bring back data that \$2650 was the amount needed?

Compare this with President Roosevelt's \$14 and \$15 codes for some industries. Further, President Roosevelt says no wage cuts and less hours.

And at this time a forty-hour week is the logical medium to strike, though from my observation the limitation of hours has not put people to work. The only guarantee is the installation of another shift.

Therefore, if there ever was a time for an organized group to stand together, now is the time.

The American Federation of Labor is still in business. Now, members, quit chiseling. In union there is strength. WILLIAM J. THUDE,

Butchers' Union, Local 115.

San Francisco, Feb. 26, 1934.



## FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

Prompted by the disturbed conditions in Europe, and especially the recent fighting in Austria, Sir Philip Gibbs declares that "democracy is dying or dead in many nations." Liberty, he says, "no longer dares to speak aloud in such states." But he suggests that in the light of history a revolt against iron discipline of mind and body will assert itself one day even in Fascist states.

Pessimistic observers of the trend of thought in America may be excused for believing that even in this country there is great danger to free institutions in present disturbed industrial conditions.

\* \* \*

In spite of the billions of dollars distributed by the government during the year just passed in an attempt to ameliorate the condition of the distressed workers, there is as yet no indication of such a general improvement in business as to warrant a belief that the tide has turned or that normal employment conditions may be expected in the near future. Gradual shutting down of C.W.A. relief work will throw hundreds of thousands back on the relief rolls, and in many instances resources of states and municipalities are reaching the vanishing point. Latest unemployment figures show that approximately seven million workers are jobless, which figure will be augmented greatly by May, when the C.W.A. program will end.

\* \* \*

Nothing is to be gained by shutting our eyes to the fact that the N.R.A., which was launched so hopefully, has utterly failed to accomplish a solution of the unemployment problem. Each code as it has been launched has been an added source of disappointment to labor. Hours of labor have not been reduced to such an extent as to materially relieve the situation; minimum wages prescribed have been so ridiculously low as to suggest that the authorities co-operated with greedy employers to reduce wages rather than to raise them and thus increase buying power; the promise extended to labor that organization would be encouraged and the right of collective bargaining enforced has been lost sight of; company unions, which were to have been outlawed, have been strengthened by combined action of industry, and the increase of such "unions" to an alarming extent has built up a further menace to trade unionism.

\* \* \*

An example of the utter futility of an N.R.A. code to meet the unemployment situation is furnished by that signed last week for the restaurant industry. How can maximum hours of labor of fifty-four for men and forty-eight for women relieve the situation? And as to wages, what increased buying power is furnished in niggardly pittance of "\$10.50 down to \$9.50," with a 10 per cent differential in the South? How preposterous the provisions of this code are may be gathered from the public statement of the president of the Indiana State Restaurant Association, that his association "would have to turn around and fight on the side of labor for higher wages."

\* \* \*

Another shining example of a code which is a total loss so far as its effect on decreasing unemployment and increasing buying power of workers is concerned is that for the newspaper industry. Because of the fact that organized mechanical workers in this industry have generally been on a five-day week, it is likely that the forty-hour week will have practically no effect in putting additional men to work. And the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour will be detrimental in that it will encourage employers to believe that they can enforce this miserable hourly rate.

Indeed, already one publisher is said to have presented to his employees as the basis of a new

contract the wages and hours specified in the code. Of course he has no idea of their acceptance; but it shows the deleterious effects such codes have on the industry affected. And it shows, further, that avaricious employers, in the face of the terrible conditions prevalent in industry, are yet willing to use the N.R.A., which was intended to reduce hours and increase wages, for their own selfish interests as an instrument to increase hours and reduce wages.

\* \* \*

One of our "patriotic" newspaper chains has started a series of articles to show the alarming extent to which communism and kindred radical doctrines have invaded our great institutions of learning, and in an endeavor to repel this invasion has suggested various repressive actions. There can be little question that radical doctrines are rapidly gaining converts, not only in educational institutions but among the workers. Years of unemployment and hardship, the gradual disappearance of lifetime savings, and the somewhat nebulous promises of the government activities supervised by General Hugh S. Johnson to put millions to work through reduction of working hours, which so far have not been redeemed, have made of the worker a pessimist who can see nothing of promise in the present economic system, which has failed so utterly. He apparently is willing to lend an ear to any new doctrine which promises a change; for he figures that the conditions can not be made worse and may be bettered.

\* \* \*

General Johnson declares that "we are about to embark on a new blue eagle campaign and a new and much tighter drive for compliance" with the N.R.A. codes. He has called together the critics of the N.R.A. to discuss remedies, and next week he will meet with the code authorities of the various industries with a view to amending those instruments to reduce working hours and increase buying power. If he can not make the misguided industrial barons see that their only hope of saving the country from confusion and chaos lies in adopting these suggestions there is little to be hoped for from the Recovery program so far as labor is concerned.

\* \* \*

The Labor Clarion is convinced that the N.R.A. can be made the instrument for national rehabilitation which it was intended to be. But this is possible only when the leaders of industry realize that the philosophy which dictated the plan must be put into effect, honestly and unselfishly—hours of labor must be reduced to not more than thirty a week and the buying power of the workers must be increased to the point which allows purchase and consumption of the goods which labor produces.

The policy which so far has been followed by the leaders of industry, of insisting on codes which make possible monopoly and extortion, while at the same time denying to labor the right to organize and bargain collectively for their labor, is responsible for whatever success the radicals may boast in the way of accession to their ranks.

## OPPOSES DEPOSITS INSURANCE

Officials of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, hinted in a letter to the stockholders that it might withdraw from the Federal Reserve System rather than submit to the deposit insurance plan to which 13,423 banks out of 13,564 have agreed. The plan, backed by the federal government, compels banks to contribute to a fund partially financed by the government to guarantee the safety of deposits up to \$2500.

## CO-OPERATION

Jack—My idea of a good wife is a woman who can make good bread. Jill—My idea of a good husband is a man who can raise the dough in the hour of knead.—"Railroad Trainman."

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Watch now for sniping by big newspapers at N.R.A. They won't like parts of the newspaper code. They won't like the President's suggestion of a five-day week for editorial workers.

Editorial workers have been both stupid and exploited. That's no reason for continued exploitation. They've been stupid about refusing or failing to organize into unions. They've been exploited because they've had pride in their work.

Writing men have been fair game for every kind of spoilsman. Craftsmen and artists, they have had a devotion to work that has outshone their judgment about getting paid, their solidarity in defense against every type of exploitation. It's good to see some helping hand come their way.

\* \* \*

There are those who, looking hopefully at N.R.A., observe that the "big fellows" dominate most code authorities. That means they will write the laws. Many are beginning to fear for the life of the little fellows. It is a question whether anything can long save the little fellows, but most folks won't like to see the slaughter hastened.

N.R.A. has its big weak spots as well as its enormous strong points. The time is at hand to get after and fix up some of the big weak spots.

Price kiting is one thing that needs faster fixing than it is getting. Men rummage through figures and know all about the price boosts. But nobody moves very fast to do anything about it. That needs fixing.

\* \* \*

Averell Harriman puts a new train on the rails, Diesel driven, stream lined, light weight, good for 110 miles per hour. Looking ahead, that will eliminate slower, old-time trains, probably throw more men out of work, unless it operates to so increase traffic as to revive rail transportation. There's an experiment to watch.

But ten years hence that train will seem slow, obsolete. What's next? Nobody can tell you. But look at the automobile of even five years ago. Look at the refrigerator of five years ago. And the radio of those days.

The further we go the faster we go—so look ahead ten years and see what kind of picture you can draw of the kind of train that will then have displaced Mr. Harriman's 110-mile speedster. And what will N.R.A. be doing ten years hence?

\* \* \*

Soaring prices are now one of the greatest problems before the N.R.A. If prices race far ahead of wages, as they threaten to do, recovery will be seriously retarded if not halted.

At present, prices seem to be rapidly getting the better of individual incomes. It would be suicidal to permit this to continue. Wages must go up to keep pace with prices or buying will be curtailed. This will decrease business activity and unemployment, with its long train of evils, will again begin to increase.

As the "American Federationist" points out, there is no sense in increasing business activity unless we face frankly the need for balancing production by maintaining purchasing power adequate to buy output. The output of production must always be sold in order to maintain going capacity. To complete the purpose for which production is carried on we must plan so that those who would normally buy the output have incomes that will enable them to fit into the production program."

## A NEW VERSION

Mary had a little lamb,  
Her father shot it dead,  
And now it goes to school with her  
Between two chunks of bread.

—Boston "Transcript."



## Nearly Seven Million Still Are Unemployed

Unemployment increased by 124,000 in December, but the increase was less than in the first two winters of the depression, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in analyzing the Federation's monthly report on unemployment conditions.

In 1930 and 1931 from 175,000 to 200,000 were thrown out of work from November to December, while in 1932 116,000 lost their jobs, President Green said. He went on to say:

"The fact that last December only 124,000 were laid off in industry probably is due to the present improvement in industry and also the efforts made under the codes to keep men at work.

### 6,800,000 Still Idle

"Nevertheless, despite the check in the year-end layoffs, 10,826,000 had no work in industry in December. For these men and women the government program of emergency work was a godsend, providing employment for more than 4,000,000 persons, but even with the help of this government work, more than 6,800,000 were without even temporary employment in December.

"Trade union figures on unemployment in January show that work provided by C.W.A. and P.W.A. has checked the usual January increase in unemployment. In each January since 1929 from 1 to 3 per cent of the union membership have lost their jobs. This year in January union records show no general increase in unemployment. Instead there was a gain in employment affecting one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"Union records for building trades show a larger gain in employment, due chiefly to work under C.W.A. and P.W.A.; unemployment has decreased from 62 per cent of the membership in December to 59 per cent in January. Only one trade group shows any significant increase in unemployment—manufacturing industries, where 3 per cent of the membership lost their jobs from December to January.

### C.W.A. Work Must Go On

"The immediate problem before us in this coming month is to make sure that Congress provides funds for the continuation of C.W.A. work. The fact that some 4,000,000 persons have been back at work earning an income in January has had a determining effect on the prospects for business for spring. The business world is more optimistic because this workers' buying power may be counted on, amounting to more than \$200,000,000 a month for work financed by government bonds.

"The thirty-hour week is a basic answer to our problem of unemployment. We must plan now to shorten hours progressively as industry recovers."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

Phone HEMlock 3760

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FOOD OF QUALITY

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Manufacturers of  
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### MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Phone EXbrook 7265 318 S. F. LABOR TEMPLE

## THE AUTOMOBILE TAX

When you buy or sell a used car after noon of March 5 be sure the certificate of registration has the stamp of assessors on the back showing that all current personal property taxes have been paid. Otherwise you can not have the vehicle re-registered and you may have to pay the outstanding taxes, warns the California State Automobile Association. If you buy the used car from a dealer, a certificate of release exempting you from paying back taxes due, if signed by county or both city and county assessors according to jurisdiction, will be accepted by the state for transfer of registration in lieu of the stamped indorsements on the registration certificate. Such tax releases are unnecessary for new cars purchased after March 5.

## FURTHER HONORS FOR VANDELEUR

Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, president of Municipal Car-men's Union No. 518, member of the Regional Labor Board, etc., has been notified of his appointment as a member of the State Adjustment Board by the local office of the National Recovery Administration.

## MAXWELL RETURNS TO DUTIES

The appearance of M. W. Maxwell, secretary of Butchers' Union No. 115, at the Labor Temple last Wednesday, was the occasion of many felicitations on his rapid recovery following a serious operation. Maxwell was "champing at the bit" to get into action again.

## EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1.1 per cent in January, 1934, as compared with December, 1933, and pay rolls decreased 0.8 per cent over the month interval. The index of factory employment in January, 1934, was 69.3, compared with the index of 70.1 in the preceding month, while the pay roll index in January, 1934, was 49.4, compared with 49.8 in December, 1933, according to the bureau of labor statistics, Department of Labor.

A comparison of employment in January, 1934, with January, 1933, shows that the employment index in January of the current year is 22.4 per cent above the level of the January, 1933, employment index (56.6). A similar comparison of the January, 1934, pay roll index with the January, 1933, index (35.8) shows a gain of 38 per cent in pay rolls over the year interval.

Decreases in employment between December and January have been reported each year since 1923 with the exception of one year, 1925, in which a slight increase was reported. Pay roll totals have likewise decreased each year over this ten-year interval. The average change in employment in January over the ten-year period is a decrease of 1.4 per cent and the average change in pay rolls over the same interval is a decrease of 4.6 per cent.

Wholesale commodity prices during January increased 2 per cent. The index number for the month rose to 72.2 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 70.8 per cent for December.

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

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Manager  
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Established July, 1882

1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.  
New Funeral Home and Chapel  
Telephone Mission 0276

## Impatience Displayed By Longshore Workers

"The action of the government in not providing a code proves that it is either impotent or negligent. We have passed resolutions giving the ship owners and operators until March 7 to meet us for this purpose."

The above was the text of a message wired to President Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery administrator, at Washington, by J. C. Bjorlund, executive secretary of the district International Longshoremen's Association, which has been in session this week in San Francisco. Delegates were present from all Pacific Coast ports.

The longshoremen are asking a thirty-hour week, a wage of \$1 an hour and recognition of the union.

Indications were that a conference would be arranged and it was said by authoritative sources on both sides that the dispute probably would be submitted to a board of arbitration.

Establishment of a water front federation which would embrace all trade unions allied with the maritime industry was unanimously sanctioned by the convention.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: John H. Jenkins, a member of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 64; Gottlieb Kreter, International Association of Machinists, Local 68; George Charles Johnston, International Association of Machinists, Local 68; James W. Shea, charter member of Painters' Union No. 19; Marius Sorensen, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America; William Birnbaum, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265.

## PULLMAN STANDS DEPRESSION

Pullman, Inc., has come through the depression fairly well, according to the "Wall Street Journal." It still has a cash reserve of more than \$36,000,000, counting government bonds as cash, which they are, for all practical purposes. This is a decline of less than \$2,000,000, or only 4 per cent, from the cash reserves of the company a year ago. It is a drop of \$11,000,000, or only 13 per cent, from the peak cash holdings at the end of 1929.

## WAGE RATES APPROVED

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors now is in position to award contracts under the \$18,480,000 P.W.A. program, including the \$600,000 roads project and the \$250,000 street improvement plan, having this week approved the new mandatory wage scale for private employment on all public contracts.

The prevailing wage scale recently submitted by the Civil Service Commission, the approval of which by the Supervisors makes it effective for six months, shows an average increase of from 10 to 12 per cent over the former scale. The increases were made necessary because of meeting N.R.A. requirements.

Recommendations of the finance committee on wage rates for mill and shop work and the metal trades, which were not included in the commission's recommendation, will be considered next Monday by the Supervisors.

## UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 6000

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## Statement Explains Wagner-Lewis Bill

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland have jointly introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives a bill to encourage the enactment of unemployment insurance laws by state legislatures.

In a joint statement explaining the measure Senator Wagner and Congressman Lewis said:

"The bill imposes a new federal tax upon the payrolls of all employers, except very small ones and a few special classes such as farmers, domestic servants and hospitals. Each employer will be allowed to offset against this tax any sums of money that he contributes under the terms of state unemployment insurance or reserve laws. He will be allowed an additional offset whenever his contributions under state law are decreased because of his success in stabilizing employment.

"By this offset principle sentiment would be created favorable to the enactment of state laws, as the inhabitants of the several states will prefer keeping their money at home rather than contributing it to the federal government. At the same time the federal tax upon employers who are not operating under state laws will defeat the old argument that state unemployment insurance or reserve laws would impose an undue handicap in interstate competition.

"A feature of the bill is that it does not dictate to the states what manner of laws they should pass. Each state may prescribe state-wide funds, industrial pooled funds or individual reserves.

"Each state may determine whether contributions are to be by employers, by employees, or by both, and whether the state is to bear a share of the cost. This means that each of the forty-eight states may become an experimental laboratory for the testing of the wisdom of particular proposals for relief of the unemployed."

The bill provides that no offsets will be allowed unless the state law under which the employer operates is "a genuine unemployment compensation law" that meets "decent minimum standards."

Whether or not the state enactments are satisfactory will be certified by the secretary of labor, and no state law will be certified unless it provides for regular contributions by employers, systematic weekly benefits of at least \$7, or twenty hours' earnings for at least ten weeks, or for a period fairly measured by past employment. Provision is also made for impartial hearings on matters in dispute and specific safeguards for labor standards and membership in trade unions.

### "JEWISH DEBS" SUCCUMBS

Abraham I. Shiplacoff, labor leader and the first Socialist ever elected to the New York Legislature from New York City, died on February 7 following an illness of two years. He was 56 years old. He had been manager of the International Pocket-book Workers' Union, general secretary of the United Hebrew Trades and head of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He served three terms in the Legislature and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1921 and 1922. Shiplacoff was long one of the most active Socialist leaders and because of his eloquence was sometimes known as the "Jewish Debs."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

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Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

### IRISH WILL HONOR EMMET MARCH 3

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the great Irish patriot, will be celebrated under the auspices of the Knights of the Red Branch in the K. R. B. Hall, 1133 Mission street, on Saturday evening, March 3, commencing at 8:15 p. m. A program of patriotic music and songs is arranged for the pleasure of those in attendance, and there will be no charge for admission.

### ORDERS WORKERS TO BE REINSTATED

After hearing both employees and employers, the St. Louis Regional Labor Board has recommended to the Chevrolet Motor Company and Fisher Body Company in that city that the firms re-employ, without discrimination, all workers laid off for union activity. The board pointed out that the National Recovery Act is explicit in forbidding interference by the employers with the workers' right to organize.

### ESKIMOS WIN FIRST STRIKE

In their first strike in history the Eskimos won against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Hudson Bay Company, says an Ottawa dispatch. They jacked up the price for unloading supplies at Aklavik from \$10 to \$25 per ton. There are over 6000 Eskimos in northern Canada, living in primitive tribal communism. Some of them accumulate wealth, but periodically divide it among their fellow tribesmen, thus acquiring merit in their own eyes and preserving the unity necessary to survival in harsh conditions of life.

## Edward N. Nockels To Make Congress Race

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor and general manager of WCFL, labor's radio station, has announced his candidacy for representative in Congress from the Tenth Illinois district, embracing Lake County and the northern part of Cook County, including the north side of Chicago.

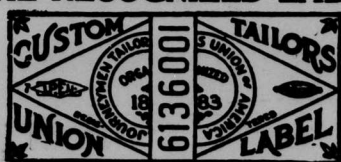
Nockels is backed by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The "Federation News," the official journal of the Federation, says of his candidacy:

"Ed Nockels stands for the happiness and welfare of the masses as against rugged individualism and government by the idle rich. You can depend upon it he will be against special privilege in every form. It will do big business no good to bear down on him, nor will he be swayed by the whims of the intelligentsia.

"Ed Nockels is independent and fearless, and will wear no man's collar but his own. He is a self-made man—a member of Electrical Workers No. 134. He rapidly rose to prominence and leadership among trade unionists and has for years been an outstanding and commanding figure as secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. From the outset his ability and genius for leadership were recognized by Samuel Gompers, who counted him among his closest friends.

"For years Ed Nockels has been legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor. Send him to Congress and you will not be sending a boy to mill."

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

## Code Disappointing To Culinary Crafts

Under the restaurant code, just approved, the workers win a six-day week, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. On the other hand, the code establishes a maximum fifty-four-hour week for men and forty-eight for women—hours which have been bitterly opposed by organized labor.

The code provides that wherever hours were shorter on June 16, 1933, they shall not be increased to the code limit.

Minimum wages for service employees range from \$10.50 down to \$9.50, according to population. Waiters are to keep tips. Meals may be charged for only by mutual agreement and then not in excess of \$3 per week. The South gets a 10 per cent differential.

Wages are made subject to review at the end of ninety days by the administrator to "determine their adequacy." To adjust issues arising out of ownership by hotels a liaison committee is authorized. This committee is to have two members, one from the code authority in each industry. A tri-party committee is to be set up to determine the effect of exemption of curb service employees.

Labor generally is strongly opposed to the long hours permitted under this code and there can be no real assurance that it will long escape serious amendment.

### Employer Resents Low Wages

Low wage scales provided for restaurant workers under the restaurant code, and approved conditionally by the administration, are criticized sharply by W. O. Wheeler, president of the Indiana State Restaurant Association, says a dispatch from Indianapolis.

Wages provided by the code, Wheeler said, would leave the workers less than they are now receiving in establishments that are abiding by the temporary code put into effect some time ago. He charged that fewer than 10 per cent of Indiana restaurants are abiding by the temporary code.

Wheeler asserted his association "would have to turn around and fight on the side of labor for higher wages."

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair. "I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."

Phone Market 9351

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Specializing in  
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DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL



## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

At its meeting last Sunday the San Francisco Progressive Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. W. Kothe; vice-president, Robert J. Donovan; secretary-treasurer, A. Odegaard; executive and campaign committee, R. W. Waterson, J. H. Whiting and George S. Hollis.

Herbert I. Magee has succeeded T. G. Lotter to the day foremanship of the "Call-Bulletin" ad room. Mr. Lotter has accepted a position in another department of the "Call-Bulletin" separate from composing room duties.

Possibly there was no argument between the intelligent compositor and the proofreader as to its correctness, but, if there was, we have no way of deciding the winner of the debate, not knowing which side either assumed. Nevertheless, this is the way a certain geographical point was "pointed off" in a telegraphic dispatch which appeared in one of the big local dailies one day last week: "Baja, Calif., Mexico." And it was a front page story, too! It's a wise newspaper attache that knows his geography.

Jerry Maxwell, one of the grandest of the grand older guard of the Typographical Union, is again able to pay the secretary's chapel an occasional visit after being on the hospital list a month. Jerry has returned to the fold looking much younger and stronger than he did when he was obliged to seek hospital aid. This young oldster received a rousing welcome from his reading room companions when he checked in "for duty."

Writing from Denver, Colo., Will J. French, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union internationally known because of his social welfare work and activities in behalf of organized labor, who recently was appointed to the office of compliance labor adviser under the N.R.A., has this interesting bit of comment on his airplane flight to the Rocky Mountain capital:

"I received a personal request from President Roosevelt to serve on an emergency board of three to inquire into and report on a dispute between the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company and its employees. I left San Francisco by airplane near midnight on February 14 (my first ride), and not only had the shades of evening fallen, but it was black and blowy, and rain sprinkled. I sat up near the two pilots to give them courage—I didn't need any! Fortunately, visibility was good, and the electric lights stood out clearly. The San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento and Salt Lake City were especially attractive. It is my intention to fly back in the daytime; if I have to step out, I prefer to see the spot. Snowing, above zero, and ice cream warms one up."

Wonder if the freedom (or should it be more properly referred to as the "power"?) of the press really is being menaced? Did you notice the report that the editor and publisher of a local paper was

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore



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2508 MISSION ST. ..... } San Francisco  
231 POST ST., above Grant Ave. }  
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

fined last week for violating a traffic regulation? How come?

Out of a total of 404 local unions which have indorsed candidates for International Typographical Union office, Charles P. Howard, who is seeking re-election to the presidency, has been indorsed by 271, as against 61 for John F. Dalton and 34 for John J. Hart. While these figures are unofficial, they may be considered reliable. With the time limit in which indorsements may be made closing last Wednesday, a complete official tabulation of indorsements received by candidates for all offices to be filled may be ready for publication in next week's issue of the Labor Clarion.

Secretaries of unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union have received the following circular letter from Secretary Woodruff Randolph concerning the special defense fund assessment:

"The special defense fund assessment, which was approved by vote of the membership on February 15, 1933, provided for the payment of a special assessment of 1 per cent for a period of one year beginning March 1, 1933, and ending February 28, 1934."

"Several inquiries have been received as to whether collection of the special assessment should end on February 28 or on the week ending March 3.

"Where a local union began collection of the assessment on March 1, 1933, members should not be required to pay the assessment on earnings after February 28, 1934.

"Due to varying fiscal months, a number of local unions collected the special assessment for the entire week ending March 4, 1933 (including February 26, 27 and 28). In jurisdictions where that was done, collection of the assessment should cease with the week ending February 24, 1934. Each member of the union must pay the special defense assessment on a full period of fifty-two weeks."

Since the return of legalized liquor the Allied Printing Trades Council has been conducting a campaign to have printed materials used by firms engaged in such business placed in union label offices. It is pleasing to note that considerable success has been attained. Recently a number of bottle labels bearing the Allied Printing Trades Council union label have been produced. Members of printing trades unions making purchases of beers, wines and liquors could assist the cause materially by suggesting to dealers that they in turn request their wholesalers to have the Allied label appear on their printed matter.

"Phil" Johnson, "Recorder" proofreader, postcarding Secretary Michelson from Phoenix, Ariz., says: "And so it came to pass. Here I am in dear old Phoenix. Wait till you hear me sing, 'California, Here I Come!' Regards to all."

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

"Deacon" Folger swears there must be a Santa Claus. When he went up to get his first take off the hook the other morning the copy cutter handed him a big stick of candy. "Deac" don't smoke, so was handed the candy by one of the newlyweds instead of the smoke.

One of the boys who is always on the scene

when the cigars are handed out struck a snag. Hearing that our latest newlywed was handing out cigars, he rushed over and asked for one. He had hit the wrong party.

"Officer" Charles Staples was re-elected chairman for the 'steenth time at the last meeting of the chapel. Other officers were returned as usual.

"Rabbi" Ludes plays in hard luck. Whenever the weather is rainy it is always as he comes to work; then it clears off till it is time for him to go home.

The fine slipboard presented the chapel by former Machinist McDermid was returned to the donor on account of there being no available place to put it.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Mr. Roosevelt has an ardent admirer in Lou Schmidt. "The President," he says, "smiles, hits and smiles."

No longer, points out Harvey Bell, do you hear expressions of opinion that if we're to get things done right, big business men should be put in charge of government affairs. Not since airplane and other businesses came under official scrutiny.

"And that," commented George Davie, ex-typo, "as the Lone Eagle aviator didn't say, is TAT."

"So handy is Machinist Balthasar," caroled Joe Sullivan, "we have named a handy tool in his honor—the monkey wrench."

Machinist Duerigen was justly incensed when some of the boys entered into a conspiracy to "kid" him into believing they mistook his Hitler mustache for a Fuller brush.

An anonymous author burst into rhyme, and posted it, on the memorable occasion of France Lambert's induction into full union membership. It runs like this:

"Lambert doesn't work here any more,  
Lambert doesn't work here as of yore;  
He came to work here some years ago.  
It's just too bad for Lambert, we all know.

Lambert got his card—

Lambert is on the board—

That's why Lambert doesn't work here any more."

The new apprentice, Jerry Allen, former office boy, immediately donned an apron, so there would be no difficulty perhaps in distinguishing him from office boys.

### PROGRESS IN CODE APPROVAL

With the signing of the construction code by President Roosevelt, a total of 244 N.R.A. codes have been approved, according to Washington advices. The lists in the N.R.A. control office show 785 codes still to go, which includes 164 of those brought over from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Many of these latter are still in rather nebulous form, and their crystallization as they pass through the N.R.A. mill may combine and merge and eliminate some of these. So that there are really only 621 N.R.A. codes still on the way.

### THIRTY-HOUR WEEK IN AUSTRALIA

A convention of trade unions in Australia has voted to submit to affiliated unions a recommendation that "no union in any form of its propaganda shall advocate a working week of more than thirty hours."

### MINIMUM WAGE IN MEXICO

An active campaign has been started in Mexico for the establishment of minimum wage rates. The rates are to be established with reference to the cost of living of the workers.

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## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The February report to the governor's council of T. A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, deals with the activities of the various divisions, not the least important of which is the section dealing with the work of the Industrial Accident Commission, in which occurs the following:

"Aside from the increased volume of claims and hearings before the commission at the outset of 1934 over preceding years, further collateral work has arisen because of the failure during the last two years of approximately eighteen companies writing compensation insurance and eleven self-insured employers.

"Under each class of failures the surety posted must be looked to for payment of awards. A surety company will not pay claims until they are finally liquidated, which means an added delay due to litigation, which is all repugnant to the theory of workmen's compensation, namely, prompt payment to an injured workman.

"A very direct method has been suggested in settling these classes of claims. First, that appropriate legislation be passed so that in the event the carrier of an employer becomes defunct the award shall go jointly against the employer and the carrier, and, secondly, that self-insured employers be required to post as security cash or negotiable bonds, which may be liquidated, in the event of their failure to pay awards made against them."

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement reports that 3283 complaints were received for violation of labor laws during January, 1934, as compared with 2828 for January, 1933, an increase of 16.1 per cent. Ninety-four per cent, or 3095, were violations of wage laws and the remainder were violations of general labor laws. Wage claims collected amounted to \$51,644.06 for January, 1934, as against \$60,820.69 for January, 1933. Wage claims settled during January, 1934, totaled 1303, showing an increase of 1.2 per cent over January, 1933. The average claim settled was \$39.63.

According to the registration of the State Employment Service, there are 489,366 unemployed men and women. Their ranks will be greatly swelled by May 1, when all employment under the Civil Works Administration program will come to an end.

The Recovery program has brought relief throughout the winter directly to four million workers, which in turn has eased indirectly the lot of fifteen millions, all told. Beginning May 1 the state and nation will be faced again with the vital problem of unemployment.

The Division of Industrial Welfare report shows that during the calendar year, January to December, 1933, 89,767 women extras were placed in the moving picture industry and the total wages paid were \$682,100.50.

Plant inspections, investigations and calls made by agents during January total 116; pay roll inspections and audits, 17. In addition, audits were made in 37 nut-cracking establishments. Back

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wages during the current month were collected in the total sum of \$2742.61.

On February 17, 1934, the register of the Division State Employment Service showed: Unemployed men, 416,594; unemployed women, 72,772. The division has been able through its own efforts to place 162,716 persons in employment since July 1, 1932.

## LABOR BROADCASTS

The California State Federation of Labor conducts a weekly broadcast over Station KQW, under the supervision of Paul Scharrenberg, secretary. Tune in on that station at 7:15 p. m. every Tuesday and learn the viewpoint of labor on current topics.

## BOB ENNIS INDORSED

Robert L. Ennis, for seventeen terms president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, has received the enthusiastic indorsement of that organization for appointment by Governor Rolph to the position of chief of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement should that place be vacated by the appointment of Labor Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald to a place on the Industrial Accident Commission.—Sacramento "Labor Bulletin."

## DAIRY WORKERS' STRIKE

Demands of the Dairy and Creamery Employees' Union, Local 304, for increased wages and improved working conditions were conceded partially after a one-day strike of 200 milkers in Marin County. The strike was made following a meeting in San Rafael presided over by A. T. Bettencourt, head of the Marin branch of the union, whose headquarters are in San Jose. Demands of the union, which were granted, included a minimum wage of \$60 a month with room and board, \$90 without room and board, and \$80 with room. Other provisions were made for increases over these amounts based on the number of cows milked.

## AUGUST A. BUSCH

In the passing of August A. Busch this country lost a great humanitarian, St. Louis lost a great citizen and labor lost a great friend. \* \* \* As an employer of literally thousands of workers, Mr. Busch repeatedly demonstrated that he was blessed with a full and complete understanding of the men under him. He recognized the union labor movement as a vehicle for the emancipation of the laboring man and whole-heartedly subscribed to its tenets by the employment of union craftsmen in his great plant.

As an industrial leader he displayed vision and foresight coupled with a determined courage that led him to the very top of the ladder in his chosen field. As an employer of men he was an exacting, but fair and just task-master at all times.—"Union News," St. Louis.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The executive councils of both the I. T. U. and M. T. D. U. met at Indianapolis on February 19 to discuss mailer propositions. There is no report of any settlement having been arrived at. Boston, Milwaukee and Chicago mailer unions had representatives at the meeting. These unions are prominent among mailer unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. Those mailer unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. advocate the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. These mailer unions are also strenuously opposed to the formation of an international mailers' union. The representatives of mailer unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. who attended the meeting between the executive councils of the I. T. U. and M. T. D. U. have every reason to believe the present status of the mailer unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. will in no wise be affected by the fate of that organization or the proposed formation of an international mailers' union, which they consider a ridiculous proposition.

Indorsements of Los Angeles Mailers' Union: Dalton 37, Howard 17, Hart 0; Baker 33, Collins 19, McLain 0; Anderson 4, Barrett 16, Connelly 5, Keaveny 14, Wherry 7; McCoy 24, Randolph 21, Soderstrom 0, Tanner 9. Balance in about same ratio.

Reports from 376 local unions give Dalton 57, Hart 34, Howard 252; Baker 261, Collins 55, McLain 36; Anderson 12, Barrett 257, Connelly 47, Keaveny 40, Wherry 6; McCoy 41, Randolph 275, Soderstrom 24, Tanner 0. Balance in same ratio excepting Cook for trustee Union Printers' Home, 294, and Morrison for delegate to A. F. of L., 310.

"Big Six" typos: Dalton 264, Hart 165, Howard 112 (47 "blanks"). No indorsement, majority being required to indorse. Baker 259, Collins 170, McLain 106 (50 blanks); Anderson 104, Barrett 142, Connelly 80, Keaveny 183, Wherry 65 (11 blanks, 2 void); McCoy 186, Randolph 158, Soderstrom 151, Tanner 74 (17 blanks, 1 void). High men were Robinson for delegate to A. F. of L., with 311, and Tobin, for board of auditors, with 243.

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 23, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

#### Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Butchers No. 115, Frank Flohr, Frank Gallagher, Guido Relei, W. G. Smith, Joseph Y. Henderson, William Thude, Walter Murray and M. S. Maxwell; Federation of Musicians No. 6, George O. Hamilton; Operating Engineers No. 64, A. P. Zimmerman, vice V. Howard. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Fred A. Tobin, Washington, D. C., information furnished regarding presentation of arguments at code hearings on bakers and bakery drivers' code. Water Workers No. 401 and Operating Engineers No. 64, transmitting quotas to convention fund. Samuel Rodall, thanking secretary for address at mass meeting of Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights. Mark E. Noon, secretary Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, transmitting report of board for fiscal year ending July 30, 1933. E. E. Hughes, deputy administrator N.R.A., Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of data relative to cable street car situation and promising an early ruling. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, acknowledging receipt of resolution on extension of Municipal Railway and on proposal that city bid in competition with contractors for construction of Hetch Hetchy pipe line crossing. Operating Engineers No. 64, relative to certain hotels being fair to their organization.

Resolution of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, denouncing United Licensed Officers' organization as a dual organization and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Resolution was adopted. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The recognition of bona fide labor organizations has been and is now a vital issue to labor; and

"Whereas, The instituting and establishing of a shipping code has given a group composed of the remnants of defunct organizations an opportunity to create doubt in the minds of the licensed deck officers; and

"Whereas, The national organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America has been and is now the only bona fide organization of the craft affiliated with this Council and the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Claims are being made by this conglomerate group that they are in some manner affiliated with or connected with the American Federation of Labor to the injury of the national organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That we deplore the effort on the part of some insignificant group calling themselves United Licensed Officers to create dissension, doubt and division; and be it further

"Resolved, We herewith denounce this attempt to injure an affiliated organization and call to the attention of everyone that the United Licensed Officers' organization is not now and has never been affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, and has no existence to our official knowledge."

Resolution proposed by Delegate Vandeleur of Division No. 518, Street Carmen's Union, proposing celebration of Labor Day, September 3, 1934, by a big street parade, and that a committee be appointed to prepare for the celebration. Resolution adopted. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The celebration of Labor Day each year is an important event that was instituted for the purpose of reviewing and encouraging members of organized labor as to the significance and purpose of the organized labor movement, and to call forcibly to public attention the growth and achievements of organized labor in the economic, social and political development of the community; and

"Whereas, It is meet and proper that the celebration of Labor Day be made as general as possible, and it has been the universal experience in past years that no feature of any such celebration attracts as general participation among its members as well as the attention and thought of the general public, as a parade through the streets of the city of the various labor organizations on Labor Day; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, That Labor Day, Monday, September 3, 1934, be celebrated with a big Labor Day parade; and that there be appointed a committee for the purpose of advertising and making the necessary preparations for the holding of such a parade."

Trades Union Promotional League, communication referred to the executive committee, as requested.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From American Federation of Labor, in regard to or-

ganization and jurisdiction of federal labor unions.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Application of Window Cleaners for boycott of By Block Service, laid over to enable parties in interest to adjust their differences. Recommended that the Morrison Funeral Home, 401 Baker street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Recommended, after a hearing with committee of the union, that the Council and its officers support I. L. A. 38-79 in securing recognition by the N.R.A., and that an election be secured under N.R.A. supervision to determine the right of the union to recognition in maintaining collective bargaining for conditions. Reported that charges of C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union, against Marine Engineers No. 9, are now in hands of international unions concerned, for proper adjustment. Report and recommendations concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakery Drivers, have ratified award of arbitration presented by Judge Johnson; employers have sued for an injunction to prevent its taking effect. Culinary unions have won their fight in Mission district and house cards have been restored; their national code has been signed and has lengthened the working hours from forty-eight to fifty-four a week. Bakers are supporting the bakery drivers in their contest with employers. Cloakmakers are meeting with success in Portland, only two shops remaining non-union here. Musicians did not give service to Market Street Railway employees' dance at California Hall. Teachers reported that Board of Education does not control purchases for the school cafeterias. Postal workers are making strenuous efforts to have Congress restore the 15 per cent wage cut.

Trustees reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

**New Business**—Moved to direct the secretary to communicate with the Utilities Commission requesting a hearing on the L line extension and the contract for the Hetch Hetchy pipe line crossing. Motion carried.

Moved that subject-matter of interpretation of President's order dealing with majority and minority representation for collective bargaining be investigated by the executive committee and a protest presented to the N.R.A. and the President against the interpretation of said order made by General Hugh S. Johnson and N.R.A. chief attorney, Mr. Richberg. Motion carried.

**Receipts, \$747.85; expenditures, \$232.50.**

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

### SENATE FAVORS RESTORATION

By the close vote of 41 to 40 the Senate voted to restore the entire 15 per cent pay cut which the last Congress imposed on over half a million government employees in the administration's determination to compel the already underpaid federal workers to contribute \$189,000,000 annually to satisfy the capacious maw of that insatiable hobby which salary slashers call "balancing the budget."

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD VANDELEUR

**Universal Transfers.**—Sammie Kahn has started cracking the whip on the members of his company union. The first official act is made public through the daily press relating to the universal transfers. The officials of the company union say: "Now that we are part owners we must protect the properties so that we will receive our regular dividends." It is hard to believe that any group of men would fall for such action. It is also true that we of labor know well the rank and file of the platform men do not fall for anything recommended by the company union. They know well who runs the association. Even though the good men are disgraced by a small group, the day will come when they will have an opportunity to remove the stain from their names. This same group also recommends that all owl cars be inclosed. Sammie Kahn is going to make the company union recommend the one-man cars. The platform men should stop that move and stop it quickly. If the owl cars are inclosed they will be one-man cars. The Labor Council regrets very much the attitude shown by Sammie Kahn towards the N.R.A. But just because Kahn is not willing to assist our country in these trying times is no excuse for their employees. The employees have rights and fail to exercise them—the company has bull and the employees fall for it. The officers of the company union also request the Municipal Railway to grant to the Market Street Railway shopmen the right to ride free on Municipal cars. It might be well for the company union to take up the question first with their president, Sammie Kahn. They might be able to use their influence and have him post a notice in the car barns recognizing the badges of the Municipal platform men. Many Municipal carmen pay fare on the Market Street Railway due to the failure of the Market Street Railway to officially recognize the Municipal Railway badges. The Municipal Railway did post a notice in the car barns advising the conductors to honor badges presented by Market Street Railway platform men.

**Extension of L Line to Fleishhacker Pool.**—It looks very much as if the L line extension to the West's greatest playfield will be delayed again and that territory west of the peaks will be denied transportation to the playfield. Our Public Utilities Commission is slow in taking advantage of this new field for business. The new revenue derived from this short extension would pay for itself in six months. It is hard to understand why the Municipal Railway is denied the right to extend its line four blocks where thousands visit daily and thousands more would have an opportunity to visit the playfield if the Municipal Railway cars did not stop four blocks away. Eighty-five thousand votes were cast for this extension, lacking only a few hundred of the necessary two-thirds vote required.

**Label Section.**—The Label Section, which is a part of the San Francisco Labor Council, is certainly entitled to the support of the affiliated unions. A committee will visit your local in the near future requesting your help in promoting the union card and button. Anything you may do to assist the committee will be appreciated by the officers and members of the Label Section.

**Culinary Workers.**—The Culinary Workers have placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" Nonie's sandwich shop located at Twenty-fourth and Potrero avenue. Union men and women are requested to keep out until such time as the owner adjusts the differences with the culinary workers. This is a district in which union men and women live and certainly this place should be operated

under union conditions. Carmen of the Municipal Railway also take notice.

**Taxicabs.**—February 23, on page 10 of the Labor Clarion, in the "We Don't Patronize List," appeared the following: "All independent taxicabs are non-union." This was an error, as many independent taxicabs are union. You will find the correction in the Labor Clarion of March 2. This was not an error by the editor of the Labor Clarion. However, remember to demand the union card and button from all taxicab drivers.

## SUNDAY CONCERTS

On Sunday, March 4, at 12:30 p. m., Gino Severi and his thirty union musicians will conduct a popular concert at the Orpheum Theater. Admission will be 25 cents, which includes the entire regular show. These concerts will be a regular weekly feature at the same hour, made possible by the courtesy of the theater management.

### Wolman Withdraws Resignation At Request of Senator Wagner

Announcement that Dr. Leo Wolman's resignation as a member of the National Labor Board had been withdrawn was made this week by Senator Wagner, chairman, in a statement which denied disagreement on policy had caused the resignation.

Wagner disclosed Wolman had reconsidered "upon my urgent request" because "with the vital questions now pending before the National Labor Board for decision we felt we needed his unusual ability, understanding of the problems and his advice during this economic crisis."

He maintained the sole reason for Wolman's resignation had been that his post as chairman of N.R.A.'s Labor Advisory Board and service on the National Labor Board "involved too great responsibility for one man."

## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., next fall, and the Whitcomb Hotel will be the headquarters of the executive council, Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, announced on his return to Washington from his trip to the Golden Gate. The headquarters are a block and a half from the convention hall.

The conventions of the Metal Trades, Building Trades, and Union Label Trades Department of the Federation also will be held at the Whitcomb Hotel the week preceding the A. F. of L. convention.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, accompanied Mr. Morrison.

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## CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The hotel and restaurant code has been signed at Washington. If this is a sample of what the codes for the rest of the industries are like it is no wonder that the workers are dissatisfied. The culinary unions are struggling for an eight-hour five-day week, when along comes the code and tries to slip over a nine-hour six day week. Organized labor has been fighting for many years to maintain a decent standard of wages and the code grants the culinary workers a minimum wage of \$9 per week for fifty-four hours, and every worker knows from his own experience that the employers always try to turn the minimum wage into the maximum wage. That this code will meet with strenuous objections from the organized culinary workers and that they will fight tooth and nail to prevent it being put into operation in the city of San Francisco is a foregone conclusion.

The White Log Taverns are an example of what the workers can expect if they trust to a code or to the benevolence of the employers. In these places from ten to twelve hours a day, six or seven days a week, for a bare existence wage, is the lot of the workers, and at the same time thousands are walking the streets hunting for a day's work to keep themselves from the flophouse and the soup line. This chain of restaurants, just like the Foster and the Clinton chains, has no place in this city, and we ask all friends of labor to refuse to patronize any of them. Spend your money where you see a union card in the window. Buy only union-made goods. Better still, carry a union card yourself. Get your union into the fight for the forty-hour five-day week. Don't be a hog; let the other fellow get a chance to do a day's work. Remember, he doesn't like charity any more than you do.

## EVIDENCE OF INSANITY

Nurse (at insane asylum)—There's a man outside who wants to know if any of the male patients have escaped lately. Doctor—Why does he ask? Nurse—He says somebody has run off with his wife.—"Cornell Widow."

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## PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held  
February 21, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, February 21, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present except J. C. Willis. The minutes of the previous meeting, held February 7, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, for E. James and T. Gorreeck. Credentials were accepted and Delegate E. James, being present, was seated. The following delegates whose credentials have been accepted were seated: A. Goncalves, H. C. Hamilton and Lon Hardman.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Herman the Tailor, 1104 Market street, union tailor, recommending his new spring stock at reasonable prices to union men; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees.

Secretary's Report: Submitted lengthy report of his activities since last meeting. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union No. 30 reported that their troubles in the Mission district are pretty well cleared up and they now have their house card in 90 per cent of the eating places; Maison Paul is still unfair; they are also centering their efforts against the unfair White Log Cabin. Hatters' Union stated that the Lundstrom hat stores are under a separate management from the hat factory; to be sure you are getting a union-made hat always demand and look for the Hatters' union label. Tailors' Union No. 80 reported that work is on the upgrade with them at present; remember to get your Easter suit made by a union tailor with the union label in each garment of the suit. Ferryboatmen's Union stated that their representatives are at present in Washington on their code matters; hope to report something good for themselves at the next meeting. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 reported not much work, but there could be if the delegates would report back to their members when buying upholstered furniture to demand their union label. Ice Wagon Drivers reported work picking up as the summer season advances. Bill Posters and Billers' Union reported not much work; still carrying on their organizing campaign, and expect to have the San Joaquin Valley 100 per cent organized. Molders' Union reported work slow; that the arbitration board had decided in favor of the union; remind you that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves and heaters are local union-made. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 stated they campaigned last year to organize the P. G. & E. workers, but under the N.R.A. set-up a company union was formed; so far all codes submitted under this set-up have been rejected; request when having any electrical work done to employ a union man. Window Cleaners' Union stated they have been carrying on an or-

ganizing campaign for the last six months and have many in; the By Block Service, Inc., is unfair to them. Carpet Mechanics' Union requested a demand for union carpet and linoleum layers. Millmen's Union stated work is slack; expect to sign up another cabinet shop; wage question still pending. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work a little better.

Agitation Committee: Secretary read the report of the committee's meeting and action was taken on the following recommendations: Matter of placing the secretary on full time was laid over for three months. On appointing committee to visit unions on affiliation, approved. To request the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to assist in having unions affiliate with the League, approved.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

Special committee on token for retiring President A. W. Edwards reported on progress made.

Unfinished Business: On circular letter to members of unions which had been referred back to the secretary, motion made and seconded to lay letter on the table. Amended to lay on table for sixty days. On standing vote amendment carried, 12 to 7.

As the hour of adjournment had arrived it was moved and seconded to suspend that section of the by-laws and continue the meeting. Carried.

New Business: Delegate Gaffney suggested that the League should show slides in moving picture theaters advertising merchants who handle union-made goods. Moved and seconded that Delegate Gaffney get data on showing slides and report at next meeting. Carried.

Delegate Gaffney also suggested that there is a possibility of getting the talking picture, "A Talk by Tom Mooney," for the next meeting of the League. It was moved and seconded that Delegate Gaffney, if possible, show the picture next meeting. The question was raised as to the subject matter of the picture and the motion was amended to refer to a committee to secure a preview of the picture and if approved that it be shown, if not at the next meeting then at the following meeting; carried. The committee appointed was Delegates Gaffney, Rotell and Desepte, with representation from the Labor Council if possible.

The following delegates volunteered to act on the committee to visit the unions: Sisters Del

## OLD-AGE PENSION BILL

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for federal old-age compensation. It follows in general the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Disney of Oklahoma, on which hearings are being held by the House Labor Committee.

The bill provides that every citizen of the United States who has reached the age of 65 years, has been a citizen twenty consecutive years, and who is not in receipt of an income of over \$360 a year, shall be entitled to pension from the United States government of \$30 a month. The amount of pension paid will be ratably less where the pensioner has some sources of income.

"I do not claim that the measure I have introduced is the best possible way of handling the situation," said Senator Capper. "But I do believe the Congress should go into the matter seriously, make a thorough study of it, and enact old-age compensation legislation. This measure, I believe, meets the main requirements and is entitled to early consideration."

Carlo and Simenson, Brothers Gaffney, King, Pickle, Plato, Johnson, Phillips, Rivello, Rotell and Desepte. Committee to meet Monday, February 26, at 7:45 p. m., in the League's office.

Good and Welfare: Delegate Rivello asked as to the trend of unions for the six-hour day. None answered definitely that the six-hour day prevailed in their lines of work. Others stated that the C.W.A. and P.W.A. work was a six-hour day job.

Receipts, \$94; bills paid, \$64.20.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 10:55 p. m. to again meet Wednesday, March 7, at 8 p. m., in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Fraternal submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"The union label, shop card and working button stand for fair dealings."

The truth is that in human service there is no low or high degree; the woman who scrubs is as worthy of respect as the man who preaches.—Elbert Hubbard.

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question . .

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